

# THE BALLOT IS PURIFIED

HONEST ELECTIONS NOW HELD AND LIQUOR LAWS ENFORCED.

Law Enforcement and Election Pledges of the Republicans in 1908 Have Been Faithfully Kept.

In his great speech at Springfield, September 29, opening the campaign for 1910, Governor Hadley said:

One of the most important, if not the most important, issue of the campaign of 1908 was honest elections. This question had, in fact, been an important issue of campaigns in this state for many years. But circumstances combined to specially impress its importance upon the people in 1908. For years there had existed such a shameful condition in the conduct of elections in Kansas City and St. Louis that a republican form of government had almost ceased to exist in those communities. Through the control and manipulation of police and election boards and excise officials the result of election was no longer dependent upon chance. It was estimated by those familiar with conditions that approximately one-fifth of the votes cast at every election were fraudulent. Assaults and intimidations kept honest voters from the polls; repeaters padded registration lists and voted the names of honest citizens, and election officials aided in the perpetration of these outrages upon the ballot. Police officials sworn to enforce the law and to protect the integrity of the ballot violated the law by protecting those who corrupted the ballot. But so long as these outrages were committed against Republicans alone this issue was received with doubt by honest Democrats of the state, and they satisfied their consciences in voting the Democratic ticket by the thought that simple outrages had been committed something over a third of a century ago by Republicans when in power.

But in 1904 a certain faction of the Democratic party which proudly called itself the "Old Guard," but which Governor Folk called the "Old Gang," used against the supporters of Governor Folk to defeat him for the nomination for governor the same methods that they had for years used against the Republicans. The indignation of the honest Democrats of the state in the country as well as in the cities, resulted in the nomination of Governor Folk by an overwhelming majority. Under his administration some correction was brought about in the conduct of elections; but the correction was only partial. Many of the men who had been responsible for these abuses still remained in power and in control of party machinery. And when the necessity seemed sufficiently urgent, they resorted to their old methods again. And so, in 1908, there was another resort to these outrages upon the ballot to prevent the nomination of David A. Ball for the office of governor. And Mr. Ball charged in public speeches and interviews that he had been "robbed of a well-earned nomination" by election frauds in Kansas City and St. Louis. And William H. Wallace, who was also a candidate for the nomination for governor in that campaign and a victim of election frauds, charged that between 5,000 and 6,000 votes cast for him in Kansas City were not counted. These outrages again impressed upon the people of Missouri the necessity of securing an honest ballot. And so when the Republican convention met in 1908, we gave to the people of Missouri this promise:

"We pledge the nominees of the Republican party to use every power of government with which we may be intrusted to secure every citizen, weak or strong, rich or poor, black or white, the right to cast one ballot and have that ballot honestly counted."

Let me tell you how well that promise has been kept. Since I became governor four hotly contested special elections have been held in Kansas City; a general city election in Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, and a general primary throughout the state; and in none of these elections, nor in the general primary (which two years ago produced such a saturnalia of fraud, of violence and of crime) was there a single claim that a single dishonest vote had been cast, or a single vote dishonestly counted. So free from criticism was the work of the police and election officials in the bringing about of this result that the St. Louis Republic, the leading Democratic newspaper of the state, said in its leading editorial on August 4 1910:

"The light vote and the absence of contests for major offices do not altogether account for the unexampled good order at the polls on Tuesday; after ample allowance has been made for these factors there remains a goodly share of credit which belongs to Chief Young and the organization which so faithfully carried out the orders from headquarters. An election day with no disorders and no single arrest, deserves to be marked with a white stone in the memories of the people of St. Louis."

It is very much the fashion to criticize and berate the police when crime is rife and disorder frequent, but to pass over without a word the positive service of our keepers of the city's peace. This ought not to be so, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge the effectiveness of the measures

taken to insure a peaceful election. The fact should be emphasized also that only the fidelity, intelligence and diligence of the men on the beat made possible the realization of the plans of the heads of the department."

And the result, which gave to the people of Missouri the novel experience of an election honestly conducted, which restored a republican form of government to the people of large cities, was brought about through the insistence by the chief executive that those public officials charged with the conduct of the election machinery must enforce the law, and that no excuse would be accepted for the failure of any police or election official to do so. And if, by the continuance of such methods, I can permanently secure for the people of this state the right to an honest ballot and a fair count, I will feel, and I hope a majority of the people of this state will feel, that what some may have regarded as a doubtful political experiment in an election in 1908 has by this act alone been abundantly justified.

## Dramshops Laws Enforced.

The question which was next in importance in the campaign of 1908 was as to the manner in which the excise laws, or the laws regulating dramshops, should be enforced. Prior to 1906 the laws regulating dramshops in this state had been enforced most indifferently, if at all. Through the corrupt conditions existing in the public affairs of the municipalities and of the state, the liquor interests had secured an immunity to violate the law, which was paid for in political contributions and effectiveness at election times. After his election as governor in 1904, Governor Folk, through his police boards in Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, insisted that the liquor interests should obey the laws, and particularly the law providing for the closing of saloons on Sunday. And during his administration the laws regulating dramshops were enforced with reasonable effectiveness in St. Louis, although they were but imperfectly enforced in Kansas City and St. Joseph.

It is charged, notwithstanding the fact that all, or practically all, of the breweries and the liquor interests of the state supported my opponent in the last campaign, that my election would mean the opening of the saloons on Sunday, the granting of special favors to the liquor interests, and that the declarations of the Republican platform in favor of home rule were a "compromise with lawlessness." And this, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican state platform of 1908 declared in favor of the enforcement of all laws regulating dramshops, including the closing of saloons on Sunday.

Let us see how that pledge has been kept, and that promise performed. So completely, and so efficiently have the laws regulating dramshops in Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph been enforced during the last twenty months that this question has now ceased to be an issue in Missouri politics. The question as to whether the liquor interests will be made to obey the law as ordinary people obey the law has ceased to be a topic of discussion. For no better example of law enforcement has ever been witnessed by the people of this state than in the manner in which the excise laws and laws regulating dramshops have been enforced in our three large cities in the last twenty months. And this result has been accomplished through the keeping of a party pledge and the specific direction to excise and police officials in those large cities that these laws were made to be enforced, and that no excuse would be accepted for a failure to do so. And in the accomplishment of both of these important results too much credit can not be given to the public officials in these three cities. For the men whom I have appointed to manage these important departments or government have made the police forces of these cities, instead of, as in times gone by, agencies for the accomplishment of crime and the protection of criminals, agencies for the protection of the integrity of the ballot and the peace and the welfare of these communities.

A tariff that makes Missouri farmers rich, keeps wages at a high standard, keeps factories bus, and brightens the face of the toiler as well as the capitalist ought to be acceptable even to a Democrat if he knows enough to make a living.

## MANAGEMENT OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Governor Hadley Reports Great Improvement in Service and Saving in Expense.

The state eleemosynary, penal and reformatory institutions have been conducted with a more humane regard for the welfare of the inmates and along more scientific lines than ever before. In the state hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded, by industrial and agricultural training, the financial burden of these institutions has been greatly lessened, and the physical welfare of the inmates greatly improved.

More humane and scientific methods have been inaugurated in the state's penal and reformatory institutions, with the result that they now accomplish the double purpose of protecting society against its enemies, and in many cases causing its enemies to become its friends.

# MILLIONS ADDED TO STATE INCOME

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ENGAGED IN MOST INTENSELY PRACTICAL WORK.

## PROFITABLE TO FARMERS

Experiments Made at This Institution Have Been Instrumental in Raising Yield of Fields and Orchards.

No investment of state revenue more profitable to the farmers of Missouri can be made than by providing adequate support for the State University, including the Agricultural College. The adoption of Constitutional Amendment No. 11, to be voted on November 8, is expected by the friends of the institution to guarantee such support.

The Agricultural College is not a mere school of theory, but on the contrary is engaged in most intensely practical work. As an instance of its work in the state may be cited its accomplishments in preventing the spread of hog cholera. In 1909 the College of Agriculture inoculated 40,000 hogs in Missouri, 85 per cent of which lived, resulting in a saving to the farmers of over \$500,000 in one year.

The Agricultural College has increased the yield of wheat in certain portions of northwest Missouri 15 bushels to the acre; demonstrated that the yield of corn in southwest Missouri may be increased from 20 to 45 bushels per acre at an average net profit of \$5.65 per acre, and conclusively shown that correct soil management will increase the clover yield on a large part of Missouri's clover land from one-half to two tons per acre. When it is considered that there are in the state approximately 2,000,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of wheat, 3,000,000 acres to that of corn, and many hundred thousand acres to that of clover, the magnitude of such services as have been rendered by this department of the University is appreciated.

In the instance of increasing the yield of corn, for example, if the discoveries of the College of Agriculture were put into effect throughout the 8,000,000 acres of Missouri corn land, the results should be only one-third as substantial as those in southwest Missouri. The increase in annual production would be from 50,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels, at an annual net profit of \$1,173,000 to the farmers of the state.

The University is now seeking for a permanent income of three-tenths of a mill per dollar of assessed valuation, or approximately \$480,000 annually. On the prevention of hog cholera alone the University in 1909 saved the farmers of Missouri more than that amount. There is every reason to believe that Amendment No. 11 will receive a hearty and heavy vote from the farmers.

## THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTION.

Education Within Reach of Every Young Man or Woman.

The University of Missouri is the great central western "School of the People." No young man or woman is too poor to acquire an education at Missouri University. Expenses are small, and opportunities for earning one's way are frequent. Experiences such as those of a prominent citizen of southwest Missouri are not uncommon; less than 15 years ago the man referred to reached the University with total assets of \$50, secured employment, took both the academic and law courses, graduated near the head of his class and left Columbia with several hundred dollars in his pocket.

Tuition has for many years been free at Missouri University, but last year, because of lack of funds, it was necessary to impose a tuition charge of \$20 per year upon all students in the departments of Engineering, Journalism, Law and Medicine. If Constitutional Amendment No. 11, to be voted on in November, is adopted, this tuition charge can be permanently discontinued.

Missouri University is the only institution at which Missourians can secure for their children a University education without the payment of a considerable tuition fee. The State University represents an investment of many hundred thousand dollars. Its corps of instructors is able and efficient. Its course of study is wide in scope.

Every friend of higher education for the people of Missouri should have no hesitancy in voting for the amendment. It imposes no burden upon any one; the amount of the income guaranteed is not excessive; it is receiving the indorsement of both political parties and of the leading members of those parties. It deserves your unhesitating valuation to the University, indorsement also.

## Must Be Merit in It.

When both the Democratic and Republican state platforms endorse a proposition, the probabilities are that it is of undoubted and undebatable merit. Both platforms adopted in Jefferson City on September 14th heartily endorsed permanent, separate support for the State University, which is provided for in Constitutional Amendment No. 11, the last amendment on the ballot to be voted on in November.

# STATE FINANCE AND TAXATION

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM SILENT ABOUT DEFICIENCIES AND OVER-APPROPRIATIONS.

How Governor Hadley Wiped Out a Big Deficit—Silence of Democrats a Certificate for Republicans.

In his Springfield speech, September 29, Governor Hadley put in concrete form—in dynamic sentences—the truth about state finances under Democratic rule and his own success in raising revenue to pay over-appropriations and deficiencies inherited by his Republican administration. He said:

Not one word of criticism is to be found in the Democratic state platform as to the manner in which the election laws, or the laws regulating dramshops have been enforced in the large cities of the state. No claim is made that the police departments of the large cities have been managed for any other purpose than to give the people of the large cities efficient protection for their lives, their rights and their property. No charge is made that the different state departments have not been conducted with efficiency, and no charge is made that any abuses or incapacity have characterized the conduct of the eleemosynary, educational, penal and reformatory institutions of the state. What a wonderful certificate of good character. What a wonderful recommendation for effective public service does the Republican party receive from the representatives of the Democratic party in convention assembled.

Search the Democratic platform from beginning to end and but two criticisms can be found therein against the conduct of state affairs during the last two years. In the first place, it is charged that I endeavored, through the legislature, and as a member of the State Board of Equalization, to secure more revenue for what that document describes as "inexcusable extravagance." It is entirely true that I endeavored, through recommendations to the legislature, and as a member of the State Board of Equalization, to secure such official action as would produce larger public revenues. Yet I challenge any Democrat to mention a single "inexcusable extravagance" for which I desired a larger amount of public funds. No specification is to be found in that document, and that omission is significant for the reason that no such mention could have been truthfully made. I want to present the facts upon this proposition—the plain, unvarnished facts—to the people of the state, and let them judge as to whether in the management of the public finances I am entitled to criticism or praise. During the last biennial period prior to my inauguration as governor, the biennial period beginning January 1, 1907, and ending January 1, 1909, the appropriations made by the state legislature amounted to \$10,441,825.88, and the public revenues available for the payment of these appropriations amounted to \$8,191,254.07. And yet all of the appropriations made for that biennial period were made by a legislature Democratic in both branches and signed by a Democratic governor. At the beginning of my term of office the state auditor, who is a Democrat, advised me that the public revenue for the biennial period beginning January 1, 1909, and ending January 1, 1911, would not exceed \$8,700,000, and notwithstanding this fact, the legislature proceeded to make appropriations to the amount of \$10,231,930.15, of which amount approximately \$1,000,000 was for deficiency appropriations and reappropriations which had not been paid in the preceding biennial period on account of lack of funds.

No Apologies to Anybody. While the appropriations during the first two years of my administration, not including the appropriations for deficiencies and reappropriations, was over \$1,000,000 less than the appropriations for the previous biennial period—certainly not an example of "inexcusable extravagance"—yet if all of these appropriations had been paid the state would have had a deficit of approximately \$1,175,000. Every one of these appropriations had been made by a legislature, one branch of which was Democratic and one branch Republican, and after a most careful examination and the veto of every unnecessary item, I was satisfied that every cent that was appropriated was needed for the proper conduct of the public affairs of the state. In view of this condition, with a certain deficit confronting the people of Missouri, I have most assuredly no apologies to make to the Democratic politicians, or to anybody else, for my endeavor to secure more revenue in order to meet public appropriations. I, therefore, recommended to the legislature certain additional sources of public revenues, which could be adopted for the purpose of taxation without adding to the general burdens of the real and personal property tax, these recommendations including a tax upon the franchises of corporations, an inspection tax upon spirituous, as there is now imposed an inspection tax upon malt, liquors; a tax upon inheritances, with such exemptions as to relieve the estate of the poor man and the man of ordinary means from this burden; an increase in the tax upon dramshop licenses, and the discontinuance of the then existing farcical system of inspecting the products of

petroleum by which this tax could be taken from the pockets of the politicians and turned into the public revenues of the state.

I also recommended, with the approval of all of the members of the State Board of Equalization, that the legislature pass such a law as would secure the full return of all property for the purpose of assessment, and the full assessment of all property for the purpose of taxation. Of these laws recommended, the Republican House of Representatives passed the bills providing for the tax upon the franchises of corporations; increasing the saloon licenses, and the bill changing the system for the inspection of the products of petroleum. By a narrow margin, and through political opposition, the other bills failed to pass either house, and the only one of these measures that received the approval of the Democratic Senate was the bill providing for a change in the system of the inspection of the products of petroleum. Through the enactment of this law there were abolished approximately 125 coal oil inspectors in the state of Missouri, who had held office and drawn salaries since 1887, and substituted in their places a state coal oil inspector with six assistants. And during the thirteen months that this law has been in force there has been paid into the state treasury from the inspection of oil more money each month than was paid into the state treasury under Democratic administration in any of the twenty-one years preceding.

## Democratic Deficit Overcome.

The State Senate having defeated the bill increasing saloon licenses, I found that that power could be exercised by the excise commissioner of the city of St. Louis and by the county courts of the several counties of the state, and I induced the excise commissioner and the county courts having jurisdiction over more than two-thirds of the saloons of the state to increase the tax upon dramshop licenses \$100 each year, thus resulting in an increase in the public revenues for the biennial period of approximately \$600,000. And through these additions to the public revenues of the state the certain deficit in the state's finances which confronted me at the beginning of my administration has been safely avoided, and the financial condition of Missouri is better today than it has been in forty years.

## State Now Pays Dollar for Dollar.

It is, indeed, the irony of fate that the Democratic party in Missouri, which has always prided itself upon the ability with which it has managed the finances of the state; which has proclaimed the glories of a low tax rate simply because it was not high, and has always predicted the most awful financial disasters to the Republican party (should come into power, now finds that the first Republican governor in forty years has saved the state from certain bankruptcy, paid its obligations dollar for dollar, and put its finances in a more satisfactory condition than they have ever been in before.

## A RECORD THAT CHALLENGES APPROVAL OF ALL HONEST MISSOURI VOTERS.

In his opening campaign speech at Springfield Governor Hadley appealed to the honest voters of the state to support Republican nominees on the record made by a Republican state administration. He began his speech with the following frank statements:

On the second day of November, 1908, the people of Missouri gave again to the Republican candidate for the presidency their electoral vote, and for the first time in forty years elected a Republican governor.

As the recipient of this unusual expression of confidence and approval, I come before the people in this campaign to present a record of public service upon which I ask for the candidates of the Republican party another expression of your confidence and approval. The only way by which a political party or a public official can be judged is by the manner in which the platform promises have been kept and the duties of public office performed. And by such a test does the Republican party in state and nation submit its record of public service, and upon that record it invokes the judgment of the people.

If it can be shown that the pledges of that party have been faithfully kept, in so far as it was possible for the representatives of that party to do so; if it can be shown that a better standard of public service has been established and a better measure of public service rendered than the people have known before, then, indeed, would every citizen of the state, Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist or Socialist, be untrue to his own and to his state's interest if he does not give to the representatives of that party a vote of confidence and continue them in power. And unless I can convince you that such is a fact I do not ask you to support the Republican candidates. If I can convince you of the truthfulness of this assertion, then you should not, in fairness, decline my request.

# SPRAYING SAVES MILLIONS

YIELD OF APPLE AND PEACH ORCHARDS INCREASED BY IT.

Great Work of Missouri College of Agriculture is Greatly Appreciated.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has recently demonstrated by a number of experiments the remarkably large benefits of spraying apple and peach orchards. W. H. Chandler of the Horticultural Department of the College recently had an experience in a sprayed apple orchard in Buchanan county, where the total number of barrels of number one apples was 76 per cent of the entire number grown, while in an unsprayed orchard adjoining it there were only 15 per cent of number one's. The number one apples were worth from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel; the others only 30 to 50 cents per barrel.

In an orchard in the central part of Missouri containing 3,700 trees, the Agricultural College last year sprayed 100 trees, and the owner later stated that he picked more good apples off those one hundred trees than he did off the remaining 3,600.

In a 140-acre commercial orchard the College last year sprayed one acre of Jonathan apples. This sprayed acre produced more marketable apples than the remaining 139 acres, which were not sprayed.

In an interview, Prof. Chandler says: "You would be safe in estimating the net profits on a sprayed orchard at \$125, as against \$25 to \$50 on an unsprayed orchard. In fact, I do not think you would be exaggerating it if you put the total average income on an orchard as gain for spraying, for under average Missouri conditions, I seriously doubt if an unsprayed orchard can be made to pay expenses, except in sections where they have been in the fruit business only a short time."

In Missouri there are approximately 100,000 acres in apples. A gain of \$75 per acre in annual production means an increased income to apple growers of \$30,000,000 per year.

## RECEIVING UNANIMOUS SUPPORT

Political Parties and Leaders Indorse Amendment No. 11.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 23.—The proposed State University amendment to be voted on November 8 is being reported not only by the alumni of the institution, but by scores of prominent citizens throughout the state. A plank giving hearty indorsement to the plan was adopted as a part of the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties at Jefferson City in September. Among the leading members of both parties who have given their unqualified indorsement to the amendment are Governor Hadley, Hon. W. S. Coward, ex-Governor Folk, ex-Governor Francis, Hon. James A. Reed, Hon. Joseph Shannon and Hon. C. D. Morris.

An advisory committee of distinguished citizens from all parts of the state is enthusiastically assisting the alumni of the University in the campaign for the adoption of the amendment. The members of this committee are: Hon. Wm. S. Coward, Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, Hon. Cyrus P. Walbridge, ex-Gov. A. M. Dockery, Hon. R. B. Oliver, Hon. W. S. Dickey, Hon. John H. Bothwell, Senator Frank W. McAllister, Hon. E. W. Stephens and Hon. E. E. McJinney.

Public school men of the state have formed an association in its behalf, known as "Amendment No. 11 Association," of which W. Salem Brown of Troy, Mo., is president. They are actively assisting in the work.

The amendment provides for a permanent and separate income to the State University of three-tenths of a mill per dollar of assessed valuation of the property in the state. Most of the progressive western states impose a much higher rate than this, but it is believed that the amount set apart from this source will be carefully managed and enable Missouri University to maintain a creditable standing.

Amendment No. 11 is the last amendment on the ballot.

## ELLIS SUPPORTS AMENDMENT.

Hearty Endorsement From Former Secretary of Agricultural Board.

George B. Ellis, editor of the Missouri Farmer and Breeder, and former secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in speaking of Constitutional Amendment No. 11, to be voted on in November, which provides separate and definite support for the University of Missouri, says: "I consider the work of the Agricultural College worth more to the farmer of Missouri than the expense of the entire University. An increased yield of only one bushel of corn would add, at current prices, something like three and one-half million dollars to the farmers' profits every year. The experiments made by the Agricultural College show an average increase of about nine bushels of corn where the improved seed bred up by the College has been used. The work of the Agricultural College is developing a better variety of wheat for this state, and as soon as it reaches far enough to distribute the seed generally, it should result in increased yields of from five to ten bushels per acre, which would mean anywhere from ten to twenty million bushels of wheat annually, or ten to twenty million dollars of wealth."